

Name _____



Date _____
The Devil's Arithmetic
Key 1 - Answer ID # 0775311

Chapters 1-3

1. Why was Grandpa Will so upset about the old news release on the television?

2. What game does the family play during the Seder?

3. What shocked Hannah when she opened the door?

4. Why was Hannah so upset with her mother?

5. Why did everyone keep excusing Grandpa Will's inappropriate behaviors?

6. Explain why the family plays "hide the afikoman."

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7. List three to five things that Hannah did to get in trouble.

Chapters 4-6

8. What upset Hannah/Chaya about the bathroom?

9. Why didn't Shmeul eat breakfast?

10. Why didn't Hannah/Chaya have any clothes of her own?

11. What did Hannah think had happened?

12. Who is Chaya supposed to be?

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13. Describe Hannah/Chaya's outfit for the wedding and why she didn't like it.

14. Explain why Gitl and Shmeul don't think that Hannah/Chaya's behavior is strange.

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Chapters 7-9

15. What changed the tone of the wedding party?

16. Why didn't the people believe Hannah when she tried to warn them about the Nazis?

17. What surprised Hannah/Chaya about Fayge?

18. What instrument did Hannah/Chaya try to learn to play with little success?

19. What did Hannah/Chaya tell Fayge that made her feel better about getting married?

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20. Explain why the Sherele is an ironic song to sing at a wedding.

21. Explain why the people went quietly and calmly with the Nazis. Why did they believe them?

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Chapters 10-12

22. How long were the villagers locked in the cattle cars?

23. What was the final clue that the Nazis had been lying?

24. Why did the man doing the tattoos get so upset when Hannah/Chaya got hers?

25. What was the second clue that the Nazis were lying about what was going to happen to the people?

26. What happened to Rachel?

27. Make a time-line of the events from the wedding through Chapter 12.

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28. How would you have reacted to the people who refused to believe that anything bad was going to happen even after they were herded into the cattle car? Would you have said or done anything?

Chapters 13-15

29. Why were the women upset when they heard Naftali, the goldsmith, was making rings for the SS men?

30. What is the importance of the midden?

31. What made Fayge so upset?

32. What did Hannah/Chaya and Gitl find when they awoke their second day in camp?

33. What did Gitl organize for Chaya?

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34. Explain why Rivka organized a gold ring to give to the blokova so that Hannah/Chaya could work in the kitchen.

35. Explain why Hannah/Chaya is having such trouble remembering her previous life and what is real and what is a dream.

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Chapters 16-19

36. What happened when they tried to escape?

37. What happened to the men who tried to escape?

38. Who was Grandpa Will?

39. What did the commandant mean when he said that all children belong with their mothers, and he would make sure that Reuven would be with his?

40. Why was Hannah/Chaya so upset after the new prisoners were sent to processing?

41. Hypothesize why Fayge wouldn't try to escape with them but threw herself at Shmeul's feet as he was about to be shot.

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42. Hypothesize why the girls used to talk about their favorite foods when they were cleaning the cauldrons.

Review

<p>43. What did the Nazis make the villagers do?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Give them all their money and jewels</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Get into trucks</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Lie down on the ground</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D All of the above</p>	<p>44. What year does the story take place?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A 2006</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B 1842</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C 1942</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D 5701</p>
<p>45. What got Aaron so worried?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A He didn't like Grandpa Will.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B He had to read the Four Questions during the Seder.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C He was afraid he wouldn't win the game of afikoman.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D He was afraid of Hannah.</p>	<p>46. Why did the children have to be warned that the commandant was coming?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A He didn't like children.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Children under 12 were not allowed in camp.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C He liked to torture children.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D He would have put the children into the factory to work.</p>
<p>47. How did Fayge die?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A She got sick and died.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B She committed suicide.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C She jumped in front of Shmuel and the firing squad.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D She died of a broken heart like her father.</p>	<p>48. How did Rivka survive the processing?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A She ran away and hid in the midden.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B She was the one not chosen by the guard.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C The oven broke down and didn't work when she was processed.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Hannah/Chaya switched places with her.</p>

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<p>49. What happened when the wedding party arrived in Viosk?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (A) Nothing happened</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (B) They found the village destroyed.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (C) They had a wonderful wedding.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (D) They found Nazi soldiers waiting for them.</p>	<p>50. When does Hannah/Chaya return to the future?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (A) She never returns to the future.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (B) She returns as she enters Lilith's Cave.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (C) She returns at the end of the war.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (D) She went in a time machine.</p>
<p>51. Who was not chosen for processing by the new guard?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (A) Shifre</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (B) Hannah/Chaya</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (C) Rivka</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (D) Esther</p>	<p>52. Who is Hannah supposed to be after she opens the apartment door?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (A) Shmuel</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (B) Glit</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (C) Chaya</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (D) Aunt Eve</p>
<p>53. What happened on the first day in the camp?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (A) Their heads were shaved.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (B) Their clothes were taken away.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (C) They were given tattoos.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (D) All of the above</p>	<p>54. Why don't they do any Choosing at night?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (A) They don't run the ovens at night.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (B) Everyone is asleep.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (C) The soldiers don't work at night.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> (D) Everyone hides in the dark.</p>

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The Devil's Arithmetic
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Write each word three times.

crow

longing

elusive

arbitrary

tavern

stationary

fervor

pock

kosher

Yiddish

unadorned

revolt

motherless

Easter

geography

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Use the following syllables to fill in the blanks and form words. Cross off each syllable after you use it.

drawl	dron	pet	ery	bag	ke
sive	caul	mul	dus	Se	ho
shul	zon	mas	der	ri	ex
riph	yar	ish	cha	pe	o
quar	tet	gar	car	os	

1. _____ + _____
2. _____ + _____
3. _____ + _____
4. _____ + _____ + _____
5. _____ + _____
6. _____ + _____ + _____
7. _____ + _____
8. _____ + _____
9. _____ + _____ + _____
10. _____ + _____ + _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____ + _____ + _____

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The Devil's Arithmetic
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Circle the correct way to divide the word into syllables.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | mesm-e-rize | mesm-er-i-ze | mesm-erize | mes-mer-ize |
| 2. | cr-o-w | cro-w | c-row | crow |
| 3. | tavern | tav-ern | t-avern | tav-e-rn |
| 4. | car-pet-bag | carpetbag | carp-etbag | ca-rp-etb-ag |
| 5. | fer-vor | ferv-or | fervor | fer-vor |
| 6. | del-ibera-te | delibe-ra-te | de-lib-er-ate | de-li-berate |
| 7. | ar-bi-trary | arb-it-r-ary | arbitrary | ar-b-itrary |
| 8. | f-as-t | f-ast | fast | fa-st |
| 9. | rit-u-al | ritu-a-l | ri-tu-al | ritual |
| 10. | c-hao-s | cha-os | chaos | c-haos |
| 11. | elus-iv-e | elu-sive | elus-ive | elusive |
| 12. | To-rah | T-orah | To-r-a-h | Tor-ah |
| 13. | Yid-dish | Yi-ddish | Yiddish | Yidd-ish |
| 14. | k-osher | kosher | ko-sh-er | ko-sher |
| 15. | c-au-d-ron | cauld-ron | caul-d-ron | caul-dron |
| 16. | Easter | Eas-ter | E-aster | Ea-ster |
| 17. | yarm-u-lke | yar-mul-ke | yarm-ulke | ya-rmu-lke |
| 18. | per-ip-her-y | per-i-phery | periphe-ry | pe-riph-ery |
| 19. | und-erc-urr-ent | un-der-cur-rent | und-e-rc-urr-ent | undercurrent |
| 20. | par-o-dy | paro-d-y | parody | p-arod-y |
| 21. | ero-de | erod-e | erode | e-rode |

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The Devil's Arithmetic
(Key 1 - Answer ID # 0775311)**Circle the correct word.**

1.	midden middeen	meddin middenn	middin miden	midde muddun
2.	statoinary stationary	stetionary stationar	satoinary statoinery	stataonary steteonary
3.	geograph goegrahy	geography jeogruhfee	goegrapy goegrapph	goeography geograpy
4.	prihve pivy	prihvae prihvee	priv prihvea	privy prahvie
5.	undeciphereble unecipherable	undecipherabli inducopherable	undicipherable udecipherable	undeciphirable undecipherable
6.	puk pock	poc poock	pak pok	pokk
7.	Saydu Sedor	Seder Soder	Sedder Sder	Sedr Saydur
8.	dominnant dminant	domminant demanont	doinant dominant	daminant dominant
9.	shuc shuuck	shuk shuck	shuh shuhk	suhk shihk
10.	messive musehv	maihv massivi	masih massive	massie mussiva
11.	sachel sattchel	sathel satcel	satchil satchel	sotchol
12.	quartett kwawreht	quartet qaurtit	qartet qaurtet	quartit qautet
13.	exodu exadus	exods exoddus	exous exoduss	exodus ehsuhduhs
14.	domb dumb	duh duuhm	dohm duhm	damb demb

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15.	draawl druwl	drewl drowl	dral drawl	dawl
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Write the letter for the word that best matches the definition.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| _____ 1. desire | A. pock |
| _____ 2. conference, talk | B. crockery |
| _____ 3. laying eggs | C. motherless |
| _____ 4. quick, hurry | D. undecipherable |
| _____ 5. disorder | E. spawning |
| _____ 6. introduction | F. unleavened |
| _____ 7. unreadable | G. confer |
| _____ 8. without a mother | H. longing |
| _____ 9. bar | I. tavern |
| _____ 10. without yeast | J. schnell |
| _____ 11. dishes | K. chaos |
| _____ 12. hole | L. preamble |

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The Devil's Arithmetic
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Select the definition that most nearly defines the given word.

1. midden <input type="radio"/> A outhouse <input type="radio"/> B to not eat for a given time period <input type="radio"/> C garbage dump	2. tavern <input type="radio"/> A bar <input type="radio"/> B condense, reduce <input type="radio"/> C unable to talk
3. geography <input type="radio"/> A gaudy <input type="radio"/> B picked on, usually by a wife <input type="radio"/> C the study of land	4. unadorned <input type="radio"/> A not moving <input type="radio"/> B plain <input type="radio"/> C hill
5. Seder <input type="radio"/> A large <input type="radio"/> B prepared a certain way and certified by a rabbi <input type="radio"/> C religious dinner	6. matzoh <input type="radio"/> A flat bread baked without yeast; unleavened bread <input type="radio"/> B German soldiers in World War II <input type="radio"/> C soft-sided suitcase
7. carpetbag <input type="radio"/> A soft-sided suitcase usually made from a rug remnant <input type="radio"/> B threatening <input type="radio"/> C take off; spoof	8. horizon <input type="radio"/> A migration <input type="radio"/> B point where the sky meets the earth <input type="radio"/> C soft-sided suitcase usually made from a rug remnant
9. shul <input type="radio"/> A synagogue, church <input type="radio"/> B plain <input type="radio"/> C cut short	10. garish <input type="radio"/> A gaudy <input type="radio"/> B fight against <input type="radio"/> C to not eat for a given time period
11. plaits <input type="radio"/> A braids <input type="radio"/> B set of four <input type="radio"/> C fight against	12. embankment <input type="radio"/> A not moving <input type="radio"/> B hill <input type="radio"/> C take off an outer layer
13. fast <input type="radio"/> A plain <input type="radio"/> B German soldiers in World War II <input type="radio"/> C to not eat for a given time period	14. quartet <input type="radio"/> A set of four <input type="radio"/> B synagogue, church <input type="radio"/> C large
15. Nazis <input type="radio"/> A German soldiers in World War II <input type="radio"/> B braids <input type="radio"/> C garbage dump	16. dumb <input type="radio"/> A bar <input type="radio"/> B take off; spoof <input type="radio"/> C unable to talk

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The Devil's Arithmetic
(Key 1 - Answer ID # 0775311)

Select the definition that most nearly defines the given word.

1. unleavened <input type="radio"/> A without yeast <input type="radio"/> B laying eggs	2. erode <input type="radio"/> A wear away <input type="radio"/> B migration
3. undercurrent <input type="radio"/> A soft-sided suitcase <input type="radio"/> B feeling	4. fervor <input type="radio"/> A braids <input type="radio"/> B energy
5. satchel <input type="radio"/> A buildings that soldiers live in <input type="radio"/> B soft-sided suitcase	6. longing <input type="radio"/> A desire <input type="radio"/> B main, overriding
7. chaos <input type="radio"/> A disorder <input type="radio"/> B village	8. dominant <input type="radio"/> A main, overriding <input type="radio"/> B set of four
9. shul <input type="radio"/> A synagogue, church <input type="radio"/> B religious dinner	10. barracks <input type="radio"/> A buildings that soldiers live in <input type="radio"/> B quick, hurry
11. Passover <input type="radio"/> A cut short <input type="radio"/> B Jewish holiday when people marked their doors with blood and the soldiers passed over	12. confer <input type="radio"/> A conference, talk <input type="radio"/> B flat bread baked without yeast; unleavened bread
13. Yiddish <input type="radio"/> A Jewish language; Hebrew <input type="radio"/> B the study of land	14. exodus <input type="radio"/> A threatening <input type="radio"/> B migration
15. Seder <input type="radio"/> A religious dinner <input type="radio"/> B gaudy	16. henpecked <input type="radio"/> A fascinate distinguish-tell apart <input type="radio"/> B picked on, usually by a wife
17. garish <input type="radio"/> A gaudy <input type="radio"/> B large	18. shtetl <input type="radio"/> A village <input type="radio"/> B border
19. shorn <input type="radio"/> A cut short <input type="radio"/> B point where the sky meets the earth	20. ominous <input type="radio"/> A threatening <input type="radio"/> B desire

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The Devil's Arithmetic
(Key I - Answer ID # 0775311)

Select the definition that most nearly defines the given word.

1. fast <input type="radio"/> (A) take off an outer layer <input type="radio"/> (B) small, round cap worn by Jewish men <input type="radio"/> (C) not moving <input type="radio"/> (D) to not eat for a given time period	2. Torah <input type="radio"/> (A) fight against <input type="radio"/> (B) plain <input type="radio"/> (C) Jewish holy book <input type="radio"/> (D) dishes
3. carpetbag <input type="radio"/> (A) garbage dump <input type="radio"/> (B) Jewish holy man <input type="radio"/> (C) Jewish holy book <input type="radio"/> (D) soft-sided suitcase usually made from a rug remnant	4. Easter <input type="radio"/> (A) without a mother <input type="radio"/> (B) Christian holiday when Christ rose from the dead <input type="radio"/> (C) to call out <input type="radio"/> (D) introduction
5. motherless <input type="radio"/> (A) hole <input type="radio"/> (B) without a mother <input type="radio"/> (C) prepared a certain way and certified by a rabbi <input type="radio"/> (D) condense, reduce	6. undecipherable <input type="radio"/> (A) ceremony, formal procedure <input type="radio"/> (B) small, round cap worn by Jewish men <input type="radio"/> (C) unreadable <input type="radio"/> (D) Christian holiday when Christ rose from the dead
7. preamble <input type="radio"/> (A) unable to talk <input type="radio"/> (B) on purpose <input type="radio"/> (C) introduction <input type="radio"/> (D) German soldiers in World War II	8. cauldron <input type="radio"/> (A) garbage dump <input type="radio"/> (B) unable to talk <input type="radio"/> (C) large pot <input type="radio"/> (D) to not eat for a given time period
9. deliberate <input type="radio"/> (A) condense, reduce <input type="radio"/> (B) take off; spoof <input type="radio"/> (C) soft-sided suitcase usually made from a rug remnant <input type="radio"/> (D) on purpose	10. pock <input type="radio"/> (A) soft-sided suitcase usually made from a rug remnant <input type="radio"/> (B) hole <input type="radio"/> (C) ceremony, formal procedure <input type="radio"/> (D) condense, reduce
11. stationary <input type="radio"/> (A) dishes <input type="radio"/> (B) outhouse <input type="radio"/> (C) without a mother <input type="radio"/> (D) not moving	12. compress <input type="radio"/> (A) condense, reduce <input type="radio"/> (B) hard to find <input type="radio"/> (C) outhouse <input type="radio"/> (D) random

The Devil's Arithmetic
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Chapters 1-3

- | |
|--|
| 1. Why was Grandpa Will so upset about the old news release on the television?
<u>It was about World War II and the concentration camps, and he had been in one.</u> |
| 2. What game does the family play during the Seder?
<u>hide the afikoman</u> |
| 3. What shocked Hannah when she opened the door?
<u>She didn't see the hallway but a meadow at night.</u> |
| 4. Why was Hannah so upset with her mother?
<u>She didn't want to leave the Easter party and go to the family Seder.</u> |
| 5. Why did everyone keep excusing Grandpa Will's inappropriate behaviors?
<u>He had been in a concentration camp in World War II.</u> |
| 6. Explain why the family plays "hide the afikoman."

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| 7. List three to five things that Hannah did to get in trouble.

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Chapters 4-6

- | |
|---|
| 8. What upset Hannah/Chaya about the bathroom?
<u>It was an outhouse.</u> |
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9. Why didn't Shmeul eat breakfast?

It is traditional for the groom to fast.

10. Why didn't Hannah/Chaya have any clothes of her own?

Her clothes had to be burned because she was so sick with the fever.

11. What did Hannah think had happened?

She thought she was dreaming.

12. Who is Chaya supposed to be?

She is Gitl and Shmuel's niece, an orphan whose parents had died of a fever.

13. Describe Hannah/Chaya's outfit for the wedding and why she didn't like it.

14. Explain why Gitl and Shmeul don't think that Hannah/Chaya's behavior is strange.

Chapters 7-9

15. What changed the tone of the wedding party?

When they got to Viosk, there were cars in front of the shul.

16. Why didn't the people believe Hannah when she tried to warn them about the Nazis?

They couldn't wrap their minds around such a horrible event as the killing of six million Jews.

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- | |
|---|
| 17. What surprised Hannah/Chaya about Fayge?
<u>Her hands were large and had calluses on them.</u> |
| 18. What instrument did Hannah/Chaya try to learn to play with little success?
<u>the violin</u> |
| 19. What did Hannah/Chaya tell Fayge that made her feel better about getting married?
<u>She told her that Shmeul was also nervous about getting married.</u> |
| 20. Explain why the Sherele is an ironic song to sing at a wedding.

 |
| 21. Explain why the people went quietly and calmly with the Nazis. Why did they believe them?

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Chapters 10-12

- | |
|---|
| 22. How long were the villagers locked in the cattle cars?
<u>four days</u> |
| 23. What was the final clue that the Nazis had been lying?
<u>The villagers were threatened with guns and made to lie down on the ground while the Nazis stole all their jewelry, wallets, etc.</u> |
| 24. Why did the man doing the tattoos get so upset when Hannah/Chaya got hers?
<u>She was wearing his daughter's dress, and her name was also Chaya.</u> |

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25. What was the second clue that the Nazis were lying about what was going to happen to the people?
The Nazis were armed with guns and threatened to shoot the people because they didn't get out of the trucks fast enough.

26. What happened to Rachel?
She died on the box car.

27. Make a time-line of the events from the wedding through Chapter 12.

28. How would you have reacted to the people who refused to believe that anything bad was going to happen even after they were herded into the cattle car? Would you have said or done anything?

Chapters 13-15

29. Why were the women upset when they heard Naftali, the goldsmith, was making rings for the SS men?
The gold was coming from the prisoners.

30. What is the importance of the midden?
It is the place where children under fourteen hide to escape being sent to Lilith's Cave to die.

31. What made Fayge so upset?
Gitl had heard that her father had been Choosen yesterday because he was in the hospital with a broken heart.

32. What did Hannah/Chaya and Gitl find when they awoke their second day in camp?
Tzipporah, the butcher's daughter, was dead.

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33. What did Gitl organize for Chaya?
a blue scarf

34. Explain why Rivka organized a gold ring to give to the blokova so that Hannah/Chaya could work in the kitchen.

35. Explain why Hannah/Chaya is having such trouble remembering her previous life and what is real and what is a dream.

Chapters 16-19

36. What happened when they tried to escape?
Some of the men were caught trying to escape.

37. What happened to the men who tried to escape?
They were lined up against a wall and shot.

38. Who was Grandpa Will?
Grandpa Will was Rivka's brother Wolfe in the concentration camp.

39. What did the commandant mean when he said that all children belong with their mothers, and he would make sure that Reuven would be with his?
He would send Reuven to the ovens so that he could die and be with his mother.

40. Why was Hannah/Chaya so upset after the new prisoners were sent to processing?
She was angry because no one was fighting what was happening to them, and she felt that they should be doing something.

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41. Hypothesize why Fayge wouldn't try to escape with them but threw herself at Shmeul's feet as he was about to be shot.

42. Hypothesize why the girls used to talk about their favorite foods when they were cleaning the cauldrons.

Review

43. What did the Nazis make the villagers do?

- ☐ (A) Give them all their money and jewels
- ☐ (B) Get into trucks
- ☐ (C) Lie down on the ground
- ☒ (D) All of the above

44. What year does the story take place?

- ☐ (A) 2006
- ☐ (B) 1842
- ☒ (C) 1942
- ☐ (D) 5701

45. What got Aaron so worried?

- ☐ (A) He didn't like Grandpa Will.
- ☒ (B) He had to read the Four Questions during the Seder.
- ☐ (C) He was afraid he wouldn't win the game of afikoman.
- ☐ (D) He was afraid of Hannah.

46. Why did the children have to be warned that the commandant was coming?

- ☐ (A) He didn't like children.
- ☒ (B) Children under 12 were not allowed in camp.
- ☐ (C) He liked to torture children.
- ☐ (D) He would have put the children into the factory to work.

47. How did Fayge die?

- ☐ (A) She got sick and died.
- ☐ (B) She committed suicide.
- ☒ (C) She jumped in front of Shmuel and the firing squad.
- ☐ (D) She died of a broken heart like her father.

48. How did Rivka survive the processing?

- ☐ (A) She ran away and hid in the midden.
- ☐ (B) She was the one not chosen by the guard.
- ☐ (C) The oven broke down and didn't work when she was processed.
- ☒ (D) Hannah/Chaya switched places with her.

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Key 1 - Answer ID # 0775311

<p>49. What happened when the wedding party arrived in Viosk?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Nothing happened</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B They found the village destroyed.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C They had a wonderful wedding.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> D They found Nazi soldiers waiting for them.</p>	<p>50. When does Hannah/Chaya return to the future?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A She never returns to the future.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B She returns as she enters Lilith's Cave.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C She returns at the end of the war.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D She went in a time machine.</p>
<p>51. Who was not chosen for processing by the new guard?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Shifre</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B Hannah/Chaya</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Rivka</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Esther</p>	<p>52. Who is Hannah supposed to be after she opens the apartment door?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Shmuel</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Glit</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C Chaya</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Aunt Eve</p>
<p>53. What happened on the first day in the camp?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Their heads were shaved.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Their clothes were taken away.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C They were given tattoos.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> D All of the above</p>	<p>54. Why don't they do any Choosing at night?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> A They don't run the ovens at night.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Everyone is asleep.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C The soldiers don't work at night.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Everyone hides in the dark.</p>

<p align="center">The Devil's Arithmetic Key 1 - Answer ID # 0775311</p>

drawl	dron	pet	ery	bag	ke
sive	caul	mul	dus	Se	ho
shul	zon	mas	der	ri	ex
riph	yar	ish	cha	pe	o
quar	tet	gar	car	os	

1. c h a + o s
2. m a s + s i v e
3. c a u l + d r o n
4. p e + r i p h + e r y
5. g a r + i s h
6. c a r + p e t + b a g
7. q u a r + t e t
8. S e + d e r
9. e x + o + d u s
10. y a r + m u l + k e
11. s h u l
12. d r a w l
13. h o + r i + z o n

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1.	mesm-e-rize	mesm-er-i-ze	mesm-erize	<u>mes-mer-ize</u>
2.	cr-o-w	cro-w	c-row	<u>crow</u>
3.	tavern	<u>tav-ern</u>	t-avern	tav-e-rn
4.	<u>car-pet-bag</u>	carpetbag	carp-etbag	ca-rp-etb-ag
5.	<u>fer-vor</u>	ferv-or	fervor	fer-vor
6.	del-ibera-te	delibe-ra-te	<u>de-lib-er-ate</u>	de-li-berate
7.	<u>ar-bi-trary</u>	arb-it-r-ary	arbitrary	ar-b-itrary
8.	f-as-t	f-ast	<u>fast</u>	fa-st
9.	<u>rit-u-al</u>	ritu-a-l	ri-tu-al	ritual
10.	c-hao-s	<u>cha-os</u>	chaos	c-haos
11.	elus-iv-e	<u>elu-sive</u>	elus-ive	elusive
12.	<u>To-rah</u>	T-orah	To-r-a-h	Tor-ah
13.	<u>Yid-dish</u>	Yi-ddish	Yiddish	Yidd-ish
14.	k-osher	kosher	ko-sh-er	<u>ko-sher</u>
15.	c-au-d-ron	cauld-ron	caul-d-ron	<u>caul-dron</u>
16.	Easter	<u>Eas-ter</u>	E-aster	Ea-ster
17.	yarm-u-lke	<u>yar-mul-ke</u>	yarm-ulke	ya-rmu-lke
18.	per-ipher-y	per-i-phery	periphe-ry	<u>pe-riph-ery</u>
19.	und-erc-urr-ent	<u>un-der-cur-rent</u>	und-e-rc-urr-ent	undercurrent
20.	<u>par-o-dy</u>	paro-d-y	parody	p-arod-y
21.	ero-de	erod-e	<u>erode</u>	e-rode

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1.	<u>midden</u> middeen	meddin middenn	middin miden	midde muddun
2.	statoinary <u>stationary</u>	stetionary stationar	satoinary statoinery	stataonary steteonary
3.	geograph goegrahy	<u>geography</u> jeogruhfee	goegrapy goeograph	goeography goeography
4.	prihve pivy	prihvae prihvee	priv prihvea	<u>privy</u> prahvie
5.	undeciphereble unecipherable	undecipherabli inducopherable	undicipherable udecipherable	undeciphirable <u>undecipherable</u>
6.	puk <u>pock</u>	poc poock	pak pok	pokk
7.	Saydu Sedor	<u>Seder</u> Soder	Sedder Sder	Sedr Saydur
8.	dominnant dminant	domminant demanont	doinant dominent	daminant <u>dominant</u>
9.	shuc shuuck	shuk <u>shuck</u>	shuh shuhk	suhk shihk
10.	messive musehv	mailhv massivi	masih <u>massive</u>	massie mussiva
11.	sachel sattchel	sathel satcel	satchil <u>satchel</u>	sotchol
12.	quartett kwawreht	<u>quartet</u> qaurtit	qartet qaurtet	quartit qautet
13.	exodu exadus	exods exoddus	exous exoduss	<u>exodus</u> ehsuhduhs
14.	domb <u>dumb</u>	duh duuhm	dohm duhm	damb demb
15.	draawl druwl	drewl drowl	dral <u>drawl</u>	dawl

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- | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <u>H</u> | 1. desire | A. pock |
| <u>G</u> | 2. conference, talk | B. crockery |
| <u>E</u> | 3. laying eggs | C. motherless |
| <u>J</u> | 4. quick, hurry | D. undecipherable |
| <u>K</u> | 5. disorder | E. spawning |
| <u>L</u> | 6. introduction | F. unleavened |
| <u>D</u> | 7. unreadable | G. confer |
| <u>C</u> | 8. without a mother | H. longing |
| <u>I</u> | 9. bar | I. tavern |
| <u>F</u> | 10. without yeast | J. schnell |
| <u>B</u> | 11. dishes | K. chaos |
| <u>A</u> | 12. hole | L. preamble |

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1. midden <input type="radio"/> (A) outhouse <input type="radio"/> (B) to not eat for a given time period <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) garbage dump	2. tavern <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) bar <input type="radio"/> (B) condense, reduce <input type="radio"/> (C) unable to talk
3. geography <input type="radio"/> (A) gaudy <input type="radio"/> (B) picked on, usually by a wife <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) the study of land	4. unadorned <input type="radio"/> (A) not moving <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) plain <input type="radio"/> (C) hill
5. Seder <input type="radio"/> (A) large <input type="radio"/> (B) prepared a certain way and certified by a rabbi <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) religious dinner	6. matzoh <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) flat bread baked without yeast; unleavened bread <input type="radio"/> (B) German soldiers in World War II <input type="radio"/> (C) soft-sided suitcase
7. carpetbag <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) soft-sided suitcase usually made from a rug remnant <input type="radio"/> (B) threatening <input type="radio"/> (C) take off; spoof	8. horizon <input type="radio"/> (A) migration <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) point where the sky meets the earth <input type="radio"/> (C) soft-sided suitcase usually made from a rug remnant
9. shul <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) synagogue, church <input type="radio"/> (B) plain <input type="radio"/> (C) cut short	10. garish <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) gaudy <input type="radio"/> (B) fight against <input type="radio"/> (C) to not eat for a given time period
11. plaits <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) braids <input type="radio"/> (B) set of four <input type="radio"/> (C) fight against	12. embankment <input type="radio"/> (A) not moving <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) hill <input type="radio"/> (C) take off an outer layer
13. fast <input type="radio"/> (A) plain <input type="radio"/> (B) German soldiers in World War II <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) to not eat for a given time period	14. quartet <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) set of four <input type="radio"/> (B) synagogue, church <input type="radio"/> (C) large
15. Nazis <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) German soldiers in World War II <input type="radio"/> (B) braids <input type="radio"/> (C) garbage dump	16. dumb <input type="radio"/> (A) bar <input type="radio"/> (B) take off; spoof <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) unable to talk

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1. unleavened <input type="radio"/> without yeast <input checked="" type="radio"/> laying eggs	2. erode <input type="radio"/> wear away <input checked="" type="radio"/> migration
3. undercurrent <input checked="" type="radio"/> soft-sided suitcase <input type="radio"/> feeling	4. fervor <input checked="" type="radio"/> braids <input type="radio"/> energy
5. satchel <input checked="" type="radio"/> buildings that soldiers live in <input type="radio"/> soft-sided suitcase	6. longing <input type="radio"/> desire <input checked="" type="radio"/> main, overriding
7. chaos <input type="radio"/> disorder <input checked="" type="radio"/> village	8. dominant <input type="radio"/> main, overriding <input checked="" type="radio"/> set of four
9. shul <input type="radio"/> synagogue, church <input checked="" type="radio"/> religious dinner	10. barracks <input type="radio"/> buildings that soldiers live in <input checked="" type="radio"/> quick, hurry
11. Passover <input checked="" type="radio"/> cut short <input type="radio"/> Jewish holiday when people marked their doors with blood and the soldiers passed over	12. confer <input type="radio"/> conference, talk <input checked="" type="radio"/> flat bread baked without yeast; unleavened bread
13. Yiddish <input type="radio"/> Jewish language; Hebrew <input checked="" type="radio"/> the study of land	14. exodus <input checked="" type="radio"/> threatening <input type="radio"/> migration
15. Seder <input type="radio"/> religious dinner <input checked="" type="radio"/> gaudy	16. henpecked <input checked="" type="radio"/> fascinate distinguish-tell apart <input type="radio"/> picked on, usually by a wife
17. garish <input type="radio"/> gaudy <input checked="" type="radio"/> large	18. shtetl <input type="radio"/> village <input checked="" type="radio"/> border
19. shorn <input type="radio"/> cut short <input checked="" type="radio"/> point where the sky meets the earth	20. ominous <input type="radio"/> threatening <input checked="" type="radio"/> desire

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1. fast <input type="radio"/> (A) take off an outer layer <input type="radio"/> (B) small, round cap worn by Jewish men <input type="radio"/> (C) not moving <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) to not eat for a given time period	2. Torah <input type="radio"/> (A) fight against <input type="radio"/> (B) plain <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) Jewish holy book <input type="radio"/> (D) dishes
3. carpetbag <input type="radio"/> (A) garbage dump <input type="radio"/> (B) Jewish holy man <input type="radio"/> (C) Jewish holy book <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) soft-sided suitcase usually made from a rug remnant	4. Easter <input type="radio"/> (A) without a mother <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) Christian holiday when Christ rose from the dead <input type="radio"/> (C) to call out <input type="radio"/> (D) introduction
5. motherless <input type="radio"/> (A) hole <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) without a mother <input type="radio"/> (C) prepared a certain way and certified by a rabbi <input type="radio"/> (D) condense, reduce	6. undecipherable <input type="radio"/> (A) ceremony, formal procedure <input type="radio"/> (B) small, round cap worn by Jewish men <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) unreadable <input type="radio"/> (D) Christian holiday when Christ rose from the dead
7. preamble <input type="radio"/> (A) unable to talk <input type="radio"/> (B) on purpose <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) introduction <input type="radio"/> (D) German soldiers in World War II	8. cauldron <input type="radio"/> (A) garbage dump <input type="radio"/> (B) unable to talk <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) large pot <input type="radio"/> (D) to not eat for a given time period
9. deliberate <input type="radio"/> (A) condense, reduce <input type="radio"/> (B) take off; spoof <input type="radio"/> (C) soft-sided suitcase usually made from a rug remnant <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) on purpose	10. pock <input type="radio"/> (A) soft-sided suitcase usually made from a rug remnant <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) hole <input type="radio"/> (C) ceremony, formal procedure <input type="radio"/> (D) condense, reduce
11. stationary <input type="radio"/> (A) dishes <input type="radio"/> (B) outhouse <input type="radio"/> (C) without a mother <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) not moving	12. compress <input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) condense, reduce <input type="radio"/> (B) hard to find <input type="radio"/> (C) outhouse <input type="radio"/> (D) random